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INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for
RESIDENTS AT HONG KONG
A Comprehensive and Complete
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
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[341]

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1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the
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Telephone 126.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

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SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

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LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

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7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
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12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.
every 1 hour.
SAZEDAYS.
Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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Guaranteed, 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each bottle.

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[1135]

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Guaranteed to be absolutely Pure, and
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Embassy to Peking. This is regarded by Nepal as merely a complimentary visit, but on the part of the Chinese Government it is held to be a recognition of Chinese suzerainty. It is known that Nepal aims at making her voice heard in Tibetan affairs. Indian relations with Nepal are very excellent, but recent events introduce a new factor. The bringing into closer touch of China and Nepal may conceivably lead to political complications, to which India, in view of her relations with Nepal, could not well be indifferent.

The neighbouring State of Bhutan does not view the increased Chinese activity in Tibet with approbation, and it is on report that recently a band of Chinese, who purported to be traders, but who were armed, attempted to enter the country but were turned back at the frontier. The smaller State of Sikkim, through which lies the principal trade route between India and Tibet, is not favourably impressed either by the new developments, and possibly this prejudice against China makes it easy for Great Britain to complete the arrangements just reported whereby her position in those countries within the Indian sphere of influence has been made more definite and assured. Admittedly the three States mentioned, Bhutan, Sikkim and Kuch Behar, are comparatively small, but that does not effect their geographical importance. As forming part of the gateway of India, as frontier States between two great Empires, their value is considerable, and no little concern would attach to their attitude towards China. Fortunately that cause for concern has been removed by the Treaty just signed. Bhutan, which enjoyed a large measure of independence, is now to be controlled in its external relations by Great Britain, and Sikkim and Kuch Behar, which previously acknowledged the British protectorate, will still further recognise that authority in internal affairs. To complete the policy initiated some further understanding with Nepal is necessary, and though REUTER is silent on the subject we may expect that negotiations with that frontier State have not been neglected. However, with the knowledge which has at present reached us we realise that this is an occasion on which British policy may be warmly commended.

Whatever views may be held of Britain's earlier attitude towards Tibet and its suzerain Power, there can be no two opinions but that she has acted in the present instance with promptitude and wisdom, and the outcome must be placed to the credit of the Indian Political Department.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. E. R. Hallifax fined a boatwoman \$5, the alternative being one month's imprisonment, for being in unlawful possession of six piculs of coal. For stealing a quantity of ratan from the Kowloon Godowns, Mr. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced a coolie to fourteen days' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

W. Barker & Co. \$5

Probably due to telegraphic mutilation the figures supplied to us yesterday regarding the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, were incorrect. The amount added to the reserve fund is £35,000, not £17,500, and the total is £25,000, instead of £25,500.

The case concluded at the Magistracy yesterday in which two Chinese were charged with assaulting and obstructing Constable Atwell in the execution of his duty. Mr. Wood, after hearing the evidence, convicted the first defendant of assault and sentenced him to seven days' imprisonment. The second defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$4.

The remains of Police Inspector John Smith were interred in the Happy Valley cemetery yesterday afternoon, a large number of deceased friends attending to pay their last tribute to the Valley. The funeral was followed to the Valley by members of the different Masonic Lodge in the Colony, including the Grand Lodge, of which deceased was a member, as well as by a large number of police in full uniform.

Captain C. D. B. Greenway of the Buffs prosecuted a house boy employed at the officers' quarters before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday with stealing a quantity of clothing. The charge was proved, and the defendant was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, while the pawnbroker who accepted the stolen wearing apparel was ordered to return it to the owner without compensation.

As is known, the Chinese Naval Commissioners, Prince Tsai Huan and Admiral Shao Chien, intended to go to Japan and the United States this Spring to complete their investigation of the naval systems of foreign countries. They have now abandoned that intention owing to the pressure of business in making the preliminary arrangements for the visit of the Navy, and have asked the Government that they be undertaken on their behalf while he is in those two countries.

China. At stated periods Nepal sends an

annual naval and military service which is to be held at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday. The Band of Victoria will play, and the Band of the Buffs will take the musical portion of the service.

During the past month a contract for no fewer than six thousand tons of steelwork, comprising four hundred bridge spans, varying from 7ft. to 105ft. in length, required in connection with the doubling of the South Manchurian Railway system, has been awarded to Messrs. Dorman, Long, & Co., Limited, of Middlesbrough. It is stated that the keenest competition was experienced from American bridge-builders.

The out-of-Chinkee has discovered another method of making money in Hongkong. Advantage is being taken of the fact that the Post Office will supply one dollar's worth of one cent stamps for a dollar in copper cents, and these are being largely bought up and sold for Hongkong dollars. Daily queues of Chinese line the approach to the stamp counters, and as the trade increases the nuisance becomes the greater. The situation presents an interesting problem to the authorities.

On the North-west Mongolian border many Mongolians dress themselves after the style of the Russians with the result that difficult questions of nationality often arise. In order to prevent this the Waihui and the Board of Dependencies have jointly notified the Russian Minister in Peking that in future no Mongolian will be recognized as a Russian subject until it is proved that he has been naturalized according to the new naturalization law. Copies of the law have already been sent to the Frontier Commissioners and Mongolian Princes for their information and guidance.

SHANGHAI EXTRADITION CASE.

SOLICITOR COMPLAINS OF DELAY.

Mr. H. L. Denys, sen., from the office of the Crown Solicitor, applied to Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday for the surrender to the Chinese Authorities at Shanghai of a Chinese named Li O Mui, a compadre on the s.s. *Buian Maru*, a charge of kidnaping. Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell) appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Denys applied for an adjournment of the hearing, as the Chinese Authorities were sending here the necessary papers and witnesses.

Mr. Goldring said he took it that the British Government would assist the Chinese Government in extraditing Chinese subjects back to China for crimes committed there. In this case the Court did not know more than that the prisoner was charged with kidnapping, and the Chinese Authorities had had ample time to furnish particulars since the hue and cry was set forth. It seemed to him that these long delays, without a shadow of evidence against a man, were absolutely derogatory to the principles of British justice. If the Hongkong Government were going to assist the Chinese Government to this extent, it seemed to him that they were doing it in violation of the principles of our own laws. If the Chinese Authorities did not bring forth evidence promptly, or within a reasonable time, the prisoner should be discharged.

Mr. Denys said if a man was arrested on a provisional warrant he was entitled to be discharged unless within a certain time a requisition was made by his Government, asking for his extradition. Once a requisition was made in proper form, however, then any reasonable time was granted. Two months was considered just an ordinary time when one European country was dealing with another. Three weeks, he submitted, was nothing at all here, provided his Worship was satisfied that the Chinese Government was really going on with the matter, and was taking the necessary steps to produce witnesses and the requisite papers. If the man had been arrested on a provisional warrant and brought before the Court, and the Chinese Government did not come forward and make the requisition, then the case would be different.

His Worship—I must give this further adjournment, Mr. Goldring.

Mr. Goldring—Would your Worship consider the question of bail.

Mr. Denys—I must oppose the application.

His Worship—I don't think I can consider it. Kidnaping is a serious offence.

Mr. Goldring—Not so serious as murder or armed robbery.

His Worship—It must be serious, or extradition would not be applied for.

Mr. Goldring—We don't know that it is not a political offence. We don't know anything about it, not even the locality where the offence is alleged to have taken place. Even the Crown Solicitor does not know.

Mr. Denys—I may say the Shanghai Tao-tieh appears to be the official really acting in the matter.

Mr. Goldring—If your Worship is going to remand the case I would ask for a very short remand.

His Worship—What is the shortest time worth while?

Mr. Denys—The Chinese Authorities are making arrangements for the despatch of witnesses to Hongkong as soon as possible. But it must take time after the man is arrested.

Mr. Goldring—If your Worship fixed a date on which the witnesses must be down, my friend could cable, and it would be the look out of the Chinese Authorities if the evidence was not here. It only takes two and a half days from Shanghai to Hongkong.

Mr. Denys suggested an adjournment for eight days.

Mr. Goldring—Supposing my client is discharged, he has no remedy for this against me.

His Worship—It is always the same in any of these cases.

Mr. Goldring—That is so, but it is rather bad in this case.

The hearing was adjourned until next Wednesday afternoon.

TELEGRAMS.

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REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."

LORDS AND COMMONS.

LONDON, March 29th.
In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith moved that the House go into committee to consider the relations of the two Houses of Parliament and the duration of Parliaments. The division is expected to take place on Thursday, after which the Veto Resolutions will be introduced.

LONDON, March 30th.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith said there was room and there was need for a second chamber, but the House of Lords was only a travesty and caricature thereof.

Mr. Balfour defended the correctness of the House of Lords in having sought the opinion of the people.

Mr. Redmond congratulated Mr. Asquith and said the Nationalists would heartily support the resolutions.

Mr. Barnes said the Labour Party would support the resolutions failing anything more drastic.

A MANILA SENSATION.

LONDON, March 29th.

A REUTER'S wire from Manila states that a soldier belonging to the American Engineer Corps was caught photographing the fortifications at Corregidor, and revealed a plot to supply plans to two Japanese.

Both Japanese were arrested at their rendezvous with the soldier, and will probably be deported.

The Japanese residents declare that the spies were only serving a European Power.

SENT TO GAOL WITHOUT THE OPTION.

A salutary sentence was passed on two Chinese boarding-house runners by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday, which should have the effect of abolishing a very disagreeable custom which prevails among this class. The Chinese boarding-house runner, it appears, is paid on commission, and as competition in this line is exceptionally keen, he resorts to all sorts to secure the patronage of a visitor to the boarding-house which he represents. The two defendants in the present instance boarded an incoming steamer on Tuesday, and without a "by your leave" seized the luggage of two passengers bound for Canton, and carried it on to their sampan. When the passengers ordered the runners to take their luggage on board again, and explained that they did not intend to stay in Hongkong, they were assaulted by the defendants. After hearing the story his Worship sentenced each of the runners to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, without the option of a fine.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The minutes of the monthly meeting held on March 8th reached us late yesterday and we are able to give only a summary in this issue.

STEAM BOILERS ORDINANCE.

Messrs. A. H. Hewitt, chief engineer of the Green Island Cement Works, and Mr. W. H. Wickham, of the Hongkong Electric Company, were appointed to discuss with the Government Marine Surveyor the subject of a draft of rules under section 10 of the Steam Boilers Ordinance, 1909. Both gentlemen agreed to act and the Government approved of their nomination.

HOIHOI PORT IMPROVEMENT.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the Hoihoi Conservancy Scheme, which provided for the improvement of that port. Two schemes were suggested, one estimated to cost seven million dollars and the other \$600,000. The large scheme was abandoned, and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stated in a letter to the Chamber that shipowners trading to and from the port were willing to assist the scheme by paying increased port dues in reason, and the Hoihoi merchants were willing to pay a surtax on cargo, but it would be necessary for the Chinese Government to assist. The Committee brought the matter to the notice of H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, who promised his assistance.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The Committee made a number of observations on the draft of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the issue of Government Paper Currency."

LIGHTING OF CAPEMUS PASS.

The Government stated that an order had been placed for an automatic acetylene gas beam with explosive fog signal bell proposed to be installed on CapeMus Island for the better lighting of CapeMus Pass, the light to be of the sixth order, bright, sounding and visible for five miles on a clear night.

APPROXIMATE IN ABUNDANCE THE MOST PROFICIENT FOREST.

Investigators realising this important fact from the outset, discovered all the requisite elements on the Concession they possess, and not only does the Company enjoy that distinct advantage, but the bamboo grown on the Concession is a species which peculiarly lends itself to pulping purposes. The Company is to be congratulated upon possessing such factors, and we feel sure the care, patience, and thoroughness which have characterized the early stages will be employed in the development of the industry by the Directors, who are: Messrs. Marc Dandolo, Henri Lannion, P. Briffaud and L. Porchet, of Indo-China, and Sir Hormusjee Mody, Messrs. D. W. Cradock, T. F. Hough, and W. Donald, of Hongkong.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

PAPER-PULP FROM BAMBOO.

The enterprise, long ago established between Great Britain and France is about to be more solidly cemented in the Far East by the formation of a Company with Hongkong and Indo-China capital to establish an industry in Indo-China to manufacture paper pulp from bamboo. This is an industry which promises to have a distinct and important bearing upon the future of the world's paper output, inasmuch as it opens the way for a constant supply of a superior class of pulp to replace the high-grade wood pulp that is now almost depleted. There has been a gradual diminution for years past in the forests which cater to the demand for a good grade of pulp, and paper factories have been forced to content themselves by using quantities of the inferior pulp made from a class of timber that a few years ago was abundant as a source of supply.

The development of the industry now entered upon in the Far East will be watched with considerable interest by the trade of Europe and America, for it has been conclusively proved that bamboo not only makes a pulp infinitely superior to the best wood pulp produced, but that it can be made at a great deal less cost. It is a matter of great surprise that it has been left until this late period of history to utilize bamboo for paper pulp under modern processes of manufacture, for the Chinese have been using it for centuries and it is now realising from 15 to 30 piculs a picul. In China there is a vast market for bamboo paper. The Chinese have discovered it to be specially suitable for book-keeping purposes, where blotting paper can be dispensed with, and where the absorbent elements are such as to leave a sharply defined character. No other pulp will give these features, and at present there is no modern-made bamboo pulp to supply the market, the present inadequate supply coming from the primitive works long ago established; and with these facts in view it appears to us that the Company now being created has a wide field of usefulness ahead of it.

In Europe, too, the opportunities seem immense, since the pulp to be produced will, without any blending, make a superior paper for book printing and lithographic purposes. In the latter direction, we are told, bamboo is in a unique degree suitable for the work, possessing as it does qualities that characterise no other pulp made. In no respect would bamboo come into competition with wood even if there were no dearth of the best kinds of the latter, for it stands in a place by itself. Mr. Routledge—who introduced pulp made from esparto grass into England, and which now brings from £18 to £26 per ton—has given it as his decided opinion that bamboo will make an even better grade, and he is backed by many experts in the opinion that bamboo pulp will be found of superior quality for a high grade of paper. Wood pulp is mostly employed for the making of paper pulp, for the use of the world's newspapers or for book printing, and is blended with better and scarcer pulp, but bamboo pulp is not likely to enter that sphere of everyday usefulness, since its value will, in the opinion of experts, be too great.

We mention this possible value of bamboo pulp, because here in the East we see the plant used for almost a myriad purposes. It abounds in all sorts and conditions of things from houses to furniture and food, and it is interesting to note that a wider use has been discovered for it, and still more interesting and pleasing to know that it has been left to Hongkong residents to really enter upon a commercial undertaking on a large scale. The idea of utilising an extensive and prolific forest in Indo-China first germinated in Hongkong, and for over two years exhaustive experiments have been carried out by experts to prove the possibilities of the plant. We have been cognizant of these experiments almost from the commencement, but in deference to the wishes of those concerned we have refrained from making mention of the important movement afoot. As soon as the trials were shown to be satisfactory the interest of Indo-China people was aroused to such an extent that those aware of what was going on requested the privilege of finding one half of the capital for the Company, the other half being left for subscription in Hongkong. It is significant that Haiphong has already subscribed its share of the capital and that Hongkong investors have privately applied for shares far in excess of the number available.

The new Company will be under French Company laws and will be known as the "Société des Pâtes et Papeteries du Tonkin" or the Tonkin Pulp and Paper Company, Limited. It will operate a Concession of over 43 square miles in Tonkin, and will at the commencement produce 6,000 tons of pulp per year. The Concession is capable of supplying 50,000 tons per year, so the possibilities of development are great. The capital is \$660,000 (Haiphong currency), and the par value of the shares is \$50 each.

If the success attending the flotation of this Company is an augury for the future of the concern, it can look forward with confidence to rich returns, and we join in wishing it the reward of two years by the local gentlemen who inaugurated it deserves. Whilst there were no actual difficulties to overcome (except the location of a forest which would give a perpetual supply

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, March 30th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. REES DAVIES
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE HASTINGS CASE.

The hearing of the charges of conspiracy against Lam Fuk Chia-fu Chung Yau Li were resumed. The charges against the second defendant were withdrawn. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Shenton, appeared for the defence.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. K. G. Gott, L. Gibbs, C. F. G. Grimble, C. M. Ede, J. Douglas, A. O'D. Gourdin, and H. Phinckley.

Considerable time was occupied by Mr. Alabaster in cross-examining a Chinese interpreter employed by Messrs. Hastings & Hastings. Witness stated that, in the company of Mr. Davidson, Mr. Jacks, and the chief Chinese detective in Hongkong, he went to Macao, where prisoners were under arrest.

Why did you go there?—In order to see what admissions prisoner was going to make.

How long have you been in a solicitor's office?—For five years.

Have you ever before in the course of those five years gone before a prisoner in custody in order to see what admissions he would make?—Well, that was at Macao.

You could do things at Macao that you could not do here; is that what you understood?—I don't know very much about law.

Have you ever done it before in your five years?—If he makes a statement after he is cautioned.

From beginning to end was this man cautioned?—No.

You know that the caution begins that you need not say anything?—Yes.

Did he make any admission?—No.

Did he deny that he knew anything about this?—Yes.

How many people spoke to him of your party?—We all spoke to him one after the other.

What did you say to him?—We talked a great deal, but I don't remember exactly what was said.

Can you tell me something that was said to him?—I said if he would tell us the truth of what really happened we would not press on him.

What did Mr. Jacks say to him?—Mr. Jacks asked him whether he knew anyone in the Land Office.

His Lordship—What answer did he give?—He said he knew a young man by sight, but did not know his name.

Mr. Alabaster—Can you tell me what Mr. Davidson asked him?—I can't quite remember.

You came from the same office and you know what you wanted prisoner to say. You must remember?—I had no instructions what to do. The result was that prisoner denied he had done anything of the sort.

Did Mr. Davidson suggest he would not be pressed if he made a full admission?—Mr. Davidson did not do so.

His Lordship—What do you say Mr. Davidson asked him?—He asked him if he was concerned in this matter.

Mr. Alabaster—The Chinese detective also spoke to him?—Yes.

What did he say?—He said something like what I said.

Did he suggest the charge would not be pressed if he made a clean breast of it?—He said if he would tell the truth if he had done it we would not press it.

His Lordship—That is very important.

Mr. Alabaster—Yes, your Lordship. Two of them held out inducements.

Mr. Alabaster—Can you remember anything else Mr. Davidson said?—He questioned him about the money he had in the bank.

What did Mr. Davidson say about that?—He asked where he got it from.

What did prisoner say?—He said the money belonged to his wife.

What else did Mr. Davidson say?—I can't remember that he said anything else.

Now, now. You remember very clearly what happened in Mr. Hastings' office at a time when you did not expect any fraud was being carried through. It was some weeks later that the man was actually arrested and you knew then that you were to be called as a witness. I put it to you that you do know something more about the money?—Well, our purpose in going to Macao was to get a written statement.

Is that why you took to Macao two blank cheques?—Not two, one.

Was the statement to be written on the back of the cheque?—No, that was another thing.

Yes, that is the other thing I want you to remember. Tell me what Mr. Davidson said about these cheques.—Mr. Davidson said to the Portuguese officer if the prisoner would sign a cheque for his share of the money we would not press him.

Did prisoner refuse to sign that cheque?—Yes.

When you started for Macao had the money standing in the Dutch Bank to the credit of a man, of the identical name of prisoner been attached?—No.

It was subsequently?—Yes, on the very same morning.

When you first saw the defendant at Macao was he in a cell?—Yes.

And a grating was opened and who spoke to him?—The Chinese detective.

What did he say?—He said as he had admitted before that he had a share in the money if he would then say so we would not press him.

The prisoner declined to be bluffed?—The prisoner refused to do it. That is all I can say. I don't know anything about bluff.

Did he deny his guilt entirely?—Yes.

What else did the detective say?—He said the lawyers had come over and if he would tell the truth we would not press it.

Of course if the man had already admitted it there would not be very much objection offering to let him off if he told the truth, would there?—I don't know about that.

Did the detective say anything about the money being attached?—Yes, he said the money in the bank was now being attached.

That was not actually true, was it?—He did not know that it was attached, did he?—By anticipating.

Then he stated as a fact something which he expected to become a fact shortly after?—Yes.

You know the meaning of the word bluff, don't you?—The detective's statement that the money was attached was bluff, was it not?—He did not know that the application would be refused.

No, he did not know that it would be granted either.—He took it for granted that the money had been attached. He had been so long in the force.

He had been so long in the police force, where they know nothing about foreign attachment that he knew it?—Well, he knew that Mr. John Hastings hoped to get the money attached.

So he thought it would be quite safe to say that the money had been attached?—Yes.

Did he therefore bluff the defendant into believing that the money had been already attached?—I can only say what I said before. Whether it is bluff or not is for you to decide.

Did the detective say anything about the defendant's wife?—That is nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Alabaster (heated)—Will you answer the question?

Mr. Slade—Don't shout.

Mr. Alabaster—Well, he has no right to say that.

Did he say anything about this woman?—Yes, he said. How could you get so much money if your wife is a prostitute in Macao?

Did the detective say this woman had been arrested?—No, I don't remember that.

Will you swear that he did not?—No. He may have said it, but I did not hear it.

Did he ask the prisoner if he would like to be put in prison?—Yes.

What did you gather he meant by that?—He meant that if he spoke the truth he would not be put in prison, and if he did not tell the truth he would.

Did he not in fact say if he would sign the cheque and stated all he knew about it he would be set free?—Yes.

Did the prisoner say he could not sign the cheque as the money was not his?—Yes.

Did the detective then shoot at him and point his finger at him?—I did not see that.

Re-examined by Mr. Slade—Did you during this time know who the other confederates were?—No.

Were you making enquiries to find out who they were?—Yes. It was our intention to him regarding the fraud on Mr. Hastings?—I asked him if he would sign the cheque, but he refused. We asked him if he was prepared to give any information, and he said he knew nothing about it. We asked him further questions with a view to ascertaining the others concerned.

Did he not in fact say if he would sign the cheque and stated all he knew about it he would be set free?—Yes.

Did the prisoner say he could not sign the cheque as the money was not his?—Yes.

If you went again under similar conditions you would caution him?—That is a hypothetical question.

You know it is the custom to caution prisoners when they are charged?—Yes.

His Lordship—Did you put any question to him regarding the fraud on Mr. Hastings?—I asked him if he would sign the cheque, but he refused. We asked him if he was prepared to give any information, and he said he knew nothing about it. We asked him further questions with a view to ascertaining the others concerned.

His Lordship asked a question which could not be heard and proceeded—if you did so you were wanting very much in discretion. It is wholly opposed to what a solicitor would do.

Did the detective then shoot at him and point his finger at him?—I did not see that.

Re-examined by Mr. Slade—Did you during this time know who the other confederates were?—No.

Were you making enquiries to find out who they were?—Yes. It was our intention to him regarding the fraud on Mr. Hastings?—I asked him if he would sign the cheque, but he refused. We asked him if he was prepared to give any information, and he said he knew nothing about it. We asked him further questions with a view to ascertaining the others concerned.

Did he not in fact say if he would sign the cheque and stated all he knew about it he would be set free?—Yes.

Did he at any time deny that he made that statement to the Chinese detective?—No.

His Lordship—That he had already admitted having received a share of it?

Mr. Slade—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Davidson, of the firm of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings, under cross-examination by Mr. Alabaster, spoke to making a supplementary examination of the register in the Land Office before proceeding to Mr. Gardner's office to hand over the money. He could not say whether he noticed that a name had been scratched out and that of Ko Ma Wah inserted.

Has anybody ever suggested that you were to blame for not having noticed it?—No.

I suppose you assumed that the name which had been struck out had been inserted by accident?—Probably.

Did you go to Macao with Mr. Jacks and an interpreter?—Yes.

Did you go for the purpose of getting the defendant to make admissions?—No. Mr. Jacks went for that purpose.

Did your party go for that purpose?—I want on behalf of Mr. Hastings in connection with another matter.

What was the other matter?—I went to ask this man to sign a cheque for the balance of the money which was at his credit at the bank and restore the money to Mr. Hastings.

If he had done that what would have happened?—I have not the faintest idea.

Would civil proceedings have been dropped?—They certainly would.

It was your intention to get the civil proceedings against him dropped if he did that?—No, I was acting under Mr. Hastings' instructions.

It is obvious that they would have been dropped after the money was paid.

I suppose that was your impression?—Yes.

I suppose that was the impression which you conveyed to the defendant?—We were careful not to convey any impression of that sort to the defendant.

Did your party go for that purpose?—I want on behalf of Mr. Hastings in connection with another matter.

Now, now. You remember very clearly what happened in Mr. Hastings' office at a time when you did not expect any fraud was being carried through. It was some weeks later that the man was actually arrested and you knew then that you were to be called as a witness. I put it to you that you do know something more about the money?—Well, our purpose in going to Macao was to get a written statement.

Is that why you took to Macao two blank cheques?—Not two, one.

Was the statement to be written on the back of the cheque?—No, that was another thing.

Yes, that is the other thing I want you to remember. Tell me what Mr. Davidson said about these cheques.—Mr. Davidson said to the Portuguese officer if the prisoner would sign a cheque for his share of the money we would not press him.

Did prisoner refuse to sign that cheque?—Yes.

When you started for Macao had the money standing in the Dutch Bank to the credit of a man, of the identical name of prisoner been attached?—No.

It was subsequently?—Yes, on the very same morning.

When you first saw the defendant at Macao was he in a cell?—Yes.

And a grating was opened and who spoke to him?—The Chinese detective.

What did he say?—He said as he had admitted before that he had a share in the money if he would then say so we would not press him.

The prisoner declined to be bluffed?—The prisoner refused to do it. That is all I can say. I don't know anything about bluff.

Did he deny his guilt entirely?—Yes.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association was held at the City Hall last evening. Sir Henry Berkeley presided, and there were seated with him at the table Sir Henry May, Mr. G. H. Wakeman (deputy chairman) and Dr. E. Evan Jones (now secretary and treasurer). There was a very poor attendance of members in the body of the room.

The CHAIRMAN stated that they had met for the fifth time to hear the report of the Association for the preceding year. He was glad to be able to draw members' attention to the fact that this year there was a surplus, a small one it was true, but still a surplus. Last year the Reserve Association went through the year's working with a deficit, so that this year, from a financial point of view, the work of the Association had been satisfactory. But the number of members had apparently fallen off.

The strength on 1st January, 1909, was given on paper at 193, and the strength on the last day of the year was 167. These figures did not show exactly the condition of the Association, because the figures 193 were made up of a large number of persons who were not in the Colony, and had not been in the Colony for some time.

At that the only reason?—Yes.

It did not strike you that it might be confounding a felony?—I think Mr. Shenton was the only person who suggested that.

I suppose you knew the crime which had been committed by somebody?—I knew a forged mortgage had been put through.

You knew that was a felony?—Yes.

You did not know what the prisoner had done in the proceedings at that time?—No.

Did you assume if he would be charged with it at all he would be with having committed a felony?—If I thought about it at all, I suppose so.

Isn't it your duty to think about these things?—I don't know what you mean by these things.

Did you think that what you were doing was irregular?—No, because it was not.

What do you mean by that?—It was not irregular.

Have you ever done it before?—No.

Have you ever heard of anybody else doing it before?—No.

Did you assume if he would be charged with this, the principal being one to which he had alluded on previous occasions—the circumstances of the field of recruiting to which the Volunteer Reserve Association was restricted.

The number 167, he was sorry to say, was only represented by about half at shooting.

He willingly believed that each member who did not turn up at the range had a

NAPIER JOHNSTONES' "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS
THE SAME TODAY AS IN 1845.
UNVARIED FOR
150 YEARS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM THE H.A.L. Steamship.

"ALERIA"

Captain Knobel, having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading counter-signed by the Under-signer. Optional cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 30th inst. at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office. [47]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND SHANGHAI

THE Company's Steamship

"NIPPON."

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent to the office of the Under-signer before NOON on the 1st April, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected, and any goods remaining in the Godowns after the 1st April will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

SANDER, WIELE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1910. [48]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "ERROLL" FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signer on or before the 25th April, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st April, at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1910. [49]

S.S. "OCEANIAN" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES of cargo from London ex s.s. "Charente" and "Medoc" from Havre ex s.s. "Charante" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville d'Arras" in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of opium, treasure and valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the consignees before NOON To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of lading will be counter-signed by the Under-signer. Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th April, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 5th April, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 4th April, at 3 P.M.

No fire insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1910. [50]

ACROSS CHINA AND TURKESTAN.

HONAN TO SHANFU.

The second article of the series being written by Mr. Morrison to *The Times* is dated Shantung, January 31st.

I left Honan on the morning of January 16. The distance to Shantung 200 miles. My things were carried in two Chinese carts, each drawn by three mules. There was abundant room in each for my two servants, who could thus travel comfortably—a comfort is understood in China—sheltered from the wind and snow. My native groom and I, rode strong, white ponies. The road enters an open country of dull grey colour, timbered only where trees have been planted round the graves, and with no imposing structure to arrest the eye. At the first inn, where hot cakes were being sold, my men rested for an *affraco* meal. There was a temple here and I went across to see it. The priest politely invited me into the guest room. He probably did not expect me to enter but he did so, and found in a small room some 20 men smoking opium or drawing at the *debutch*. And it was the priest who had supplied the opium, and the opium pipes. Could the Buddhist faith as exemplified in its degraded minister in China sink much lower?

Along the road—and this is characteristic—nothing is being repaired. It is the nation failing to spend nothing on repairs, to build and then leave the building to fall gradually into decay and ruin. Nor is anything cleaned, and the squalor is that a feature even of the Imperial palace in Peking is most extraordinary. A few miles out of Honan there is a fine stone bridge of five arches; but the piers are falling away, the parapet has disappeared, and the flagstones with which it is paved have great cracks and hollows, so that the cart rumbles and crashes and bumps across it in a way that would break any but a Chinese springless cart. To repair is not one's business. There is abundant traffic on the road. Numerous coolies with carrying poles are met, the loads either tied up close to the pole or hung low just above the ground. In the disengaged hand a crutch is carried, on which to support the weight when halting. Huge bundles of cotton and small but weighty packages of cash and copper cents, the cumbersome currency of China, are carried. Peddlars with knick-knack, cooled wheelbarrows, carts with small cast-iron wheels, carts with oxen, mules, or ponies, open carts, barrows, wheelbarrows, and drawn with rude sails ready to be set should the wind be favourable, and long camel trains moving noiselessly along but for the dull clang of the bell on every leader through the road. Camels travel chiefly at night, an old custom due to the difficulty of passing in the long, deep *loess* cuttings through which the road runs from time to time. The traffic is almost continuous, such traffic indeed as might be expected on the first section of the great highway that leads from railhead and modern civilization away to the west of the Empire. The chief products under transport are cotton and cottonseed, hemp, vegetable oil, and hides of many kinds. Every day a train of opium carts travelling under official protection and with armed escort passes by. The people's desire to suppress this traffic is shown by the deliberations of recent Provincial Assemblies to be in advance of that of the Government. Goats, sheep, and cattle are numerous, while everywhere are the nosecone pipe, the scavenger, the export of which from China is now engaging the attention of a great British steamship company.

On the fourth day out we reached the Kuan Yin Tang, the Hall of the Goddess of Mercy, a fine temple which is, however, in a fifty year old state. Its two octagonal towers are used as a common lodging house. In this degraded temple the goddess herself and all her female attendants are represented with the smallest of small feet. Frescoes of considerable force and even of beauty adorn the walls of this decaying building, which the expenditure of a few hundred dollars would restore to its pristine glory. A few cents would make it clean, but the cents are not spent. It is no one's business. Opium is smoked in the dirty rooms.

THE FOOT-BINDING EVIL

All the women met with, old and young, have mutilated feet. Imperial decree exhort the people to discontinue the practice, and some enlightened people have done so. But the custom in these central provinces is practically universal. Chinese writers in English journals speak of the custom as having been already abandoned, but nobody who travels in the interior of the Empire is yet able to note any apparent improvement. Nevertheless there is some improvement. The anti-foot-binding society founded by the energy of Mrs. Archibald Little has been untiring in its efforts to reduce the evil. It has accomplished a great deal. Some high officials have publicly stigmatized the custom, but I doubt whether all told, in spite of all the work done by Mrs. Little and other philanthropists, 5 per cent. of the women of China are blessed with natural feet. I believe that the feet of 95 out of every 100 females in China above the age of eight are mutilated.

The practice must cease if China is to take its due place among civilised nations. A powerful stimulus to the movement is given in the regulations issued by the Ministry of Education on January 14, for the control of girls' schools in China. In these it is ordained that no girl shall be admitted to school who dresses in foreign clothes or has unnatural feet. It is one of the wisest regulations yet issued in China, and will have more effect than any number of exhortatory Imperial edicts. In the Chamber that King Leopold had dedicated to him £500,000, and that after his death an enormous fortune was stated by the newspapers to amount to £2,800,000, was found in companies and foundations directed by men of straw. Of this sum £1,000,000 was in Congo bonds. The speaker asked what source these bonds came from, and if they were acquired gratuitously or not. He did not suppose for a moment that King Leopold was influenced by any mercenary motive. His Majesty wished to leave his fortune for the Congo, while securing to his daughters what was strictly necessary. It was impossible to tell whether King Leopold had been seduced exclusively by the interests of his country, or whether an examination of the accounts of the Congo State and of the Crown domains, but the books had been burnt.

It is pleasant travelling along the road. Everywhere the foreigner is treated with civility and courtesy. The carters are a hard-working, industrious class. There is little friction and little quarrelling, although carts occasionally get locked in the deep gullies and ravines. There is no made road other than the continuous passing of iron-tired carts. Heavy laden carts pass by in endless procession. It would be an ideal route for a railway. No wonder the people who have seen the advantages of the railway to Honan are eagerly awaiting the day when the work will be begun. Every day I am asked, "Have you come to survey the railway?" and I am questioned as to how it will come and by what route, and when is it to be begun. There is a universal desire for railway communication and the Government could do no greater service to the people of these provinces than to begin the construction at once. Railways will enrich the country; they will remove many of the people's burdens. They amply the currency they assist in the maintenance of order by the easy transport of troops, they teach the people the value of time and punctuality, they help to break down the provincial barriers and make the people one. Perhaps to some extent the anticipated coming of a railway, which will kill the present cart traffic, may account for the shocking condition of the native inns. With

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 31st, 1910.

the railway extension in the air, there is no inducement for the innkeeper to spend money on the upkeep of his hotel. Nothing is required, their staff and squalor are amazing. In the inn yard the well has its mouth below the level of the soil, so that water which is split may flow back into the well and carry with it the surface drainage.

M. Janson (Liberal) asserted that £1,000,000 had disappeared from the Congo Treasury and asked where the money came from for the life of extraordinary opulence at Balsimont.

EULOGY ON THE CHOW.

An American writer, discussing the chow dog, said it has become a pampered favourite of English and American society women. Strictly, he should be called the "Chow Chow," which is the Chinese word for "cat," and intimates what is tragically true, that in his own country he is so little valued that he is often used as an article of diet. He is not of aristocratic origin like the little Pekinese, the "dog of the palace," but has for uncounted centuries been known as the "dog of the people," of a plebeian caste, scarcely superior to that of the street scavengers of Constantinople. In many instances it has been his destiny to be made into a stick, soft rag. The heavy fur was the Chow's necessary protection in the bitter northern blizzards of Manchuria, and geographical proximity, as well as physical characteristics, have suggested his distant relationship to the Siberian wolf and the Eskimo dog.

On the seventh day we reached the natural fortress of Tungkwan, built on a ledge between high, terraced hills. We had left Honan Province and entered the province of Shensi. This province met here, for Shensi is on the other bank of the Yellow River. From deep, dark roads shut out from all view the traveller emerges into this important gateway. The consequence is that the high-bred animals are exposed to this country from Great Britain instead of their native land. The Chow is stocky and short, has short, inquisitive ears, a black tongue and muzzles, straight and rather short legs, and a tightly curled tail, pointing forward and almost touching a groove in the fur over the backbone. Chows may be black, gray or red, the latter variety having the distinct preference among the connoisseurs—the darker the hue the better. There is no more winsome playmate for a youthful Mowgli than a Chow puppy a few weeks old.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

A meeting was held in the Senate House at Cambridge on March 4th on behalf of the University for China. The Vice-Chancellor presided and was addressed by Sir Ernest Satow, the Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, Dr. Campbell Gibson, the Provost of King's, the Masters of Magdalene, Downing, and Selwyn, and Dr. Barber, Headmaster of the Ley School. A large attendance included many leading members of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor said the appeal for a University for China was one to which it was impossible to turn a deaf ear.

Sir Ernest Satow said it was impossible for any man who had served England in the Far East not to be animated with a strong desire to see their relations with those countries placed on a footing of justice, equality and reciprocity. Unhappily during the last 50 years of last century their relations with China might be described as disastrous. The blame did not lie with ourselves alone. The most recent conflict in which China had found arrayed against herself the forces of Europe, America, and Japan took place ten years ago. He trusted it was destined to be the last. However that might be, we must bear the blame for what took place then. There was no doubt which side had been the least, and he thought they should in some measure endeavour to redress the balance. The most valuable thing they could offer the Chinese people by way of compensation was the teaching which lay at the foundation of the English superior position. Sir Ernest Satow then outlined the scheme.

Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil said he was convinced that China would never be led except by her own children. If China was to be a happy, great, and prosperous nation it must be because there were men in China capable of leading her. That was why he pressed them to support this University with all their heart and soul.

Mr. Leslie Johnston, Magdalene College, Oxford, secretary of the movement, gave a few words in support, and the proceedings were formally closed by the Vice-Chancellor.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 30th at 11.50 a.m.—The barometer has fallen rapidly in E. Japan, and risen considerably over the E. and N.E. coast of China.

The depression, lying over the W. part of the Sea of Japan yesterday, has progressed Eastwards and approached Hokkaido.

A high pressure area now occupies N. China, and gradients are rather steep along the coast.

Strong N.E. winds will set in over the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hrs ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong and Neighbourhood (4)

Same as No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Lempak.

Same as No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan.

(*) N.E. winds, strong; fair at first, probably some rain later; cooler.

PREMIUM BONDS?

WE are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities.

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MELVILLE, GLYN & CO., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France). [230]

COLEMAN'S WINCARNS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU. Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beer and Malt is produced in Wincarns gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina. Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.

No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. [257]

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. P. R. Adams

Mr. F. Anthon

Mr. J. B. Buxton

Mr. C. V. Bird

Mr. G. Bowcock

Mr. & Mrs. F. Brander

Mr. E. T. Chapman

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VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

GLENROY, Brit. str., 3.141, H. W. L. Holman, 30th March. London, 13th February and Singapore, 24th March. General—Shewan, Tones & Co.

SAMMEN, German str., 998, R. Petersen, 30th March. Bangkok, 2nd March. Rice Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

30th March.

Catherino Apore, British str., for Singapore. Caw Diederichsen, German str., for Kowloon. Borneo, German str., for Kudat. Buijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow. Eokkang, British str., for Kowloon. Haiching, British str., for Swatow. Kochidate Maru, Japanese str., for Aping. Pitangkoh, British str., for Singapore. Siki, British str., for New York.

DEPARTURES.

29th March.

CEYLON MARU, Japanese str., for Saigon. TAIWAN, British str., for Shanghai. AMIRAL FOURCHON, Fr. str., for Swaytow. ENGLIE, British str., for Swaytow. EUKUWA MARU, Japanese str., for Moji. HITACHI MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore. KOBICHANG, German str., for Kowloon. KUEICHOW, British str., for Canton. KWANGTIE, Chinese str., for Canton. KWANGTIE, Chinese str., for Shanghai. LOYAL, German str., for Moji. MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., for Saigon. NIPPON, Austrian str., for Singapore. SAMIA, German str., for Singapore. SAVONIA, German str., for Swaytow. SOHOU MARU, Japanese str., for Swaytow. TAMBUL, British str., for Shanghai. THORDIE, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str., Glenroy, reports: Fine weather throughout voyage from Singapore to Heavy weather experienced from London to Gibraltar.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

March 30th.

Kowloon Dock—H.M.S. Moorher, H.M.S. Handy, Subs. Rickmers, Sancheung, Tong-sang, H.M.S. Otter, Atlantis, Wo Kwan, H.M.F.M.S. Pablic.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Pruth.

TAIKOO DOCK—Huanggang, Faoing.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargos on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 31st inst. at NOON.

For Freight or Passage apply to DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1910.

1441

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD. FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE," will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 2nd April at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1910.

1462

DAMPFSCHIFFS-REHDEREI UNION" ACTIENGESCHAEFT.

FOR NEW YORK
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"VERONA," Captain Kummell, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 4th April.

For Freight apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1910.

1455

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

FOR VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship
"AYMERIC," From Hongkong,

ON THURSDAY, the 7th April.

FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by
"JUVERIC" ... 5th May.
"OCEANO" ... 11th June.
"KUMERIC" ... 5th July.
"AYMERIC" ... 25th July.

Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver and Overland Points in Canada, the United States and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding rates of freight, etc., apply to CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1910.

1466

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"AYMERIC," will be despatched for the above Port on

TUESDAY, the 26th April, 1910.

For Freight apply to AHNOLD, KARBERG & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1910.

1409

To ascertain the anchorage of these Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "K." nearest Hongkong "H."介乎 between Hongkong and Kowloon "M." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

SECTIONS.

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